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EXPRESSION OF HUMAN INTERFERON IN TRANSGENIC CHLOROPLASTS

FIELD OF THE INVENTION

This application relates to the field of genetic engineering of plant plastid genomes, particularly chloroplast, vectors for transforming plastids, transformed plants, progeny of transformed plants, and to methods for transforming plastid genomes of plants to generate Human Interferon (IFN).

BACKGROUND

Interferons are in a special class of antiviral proteins secreted in minute amounts from mammalian cells upon induction with viruses, double-stranded RNAs, immunotoxins, mitogens, etc. There are two main types of interferon: type I represented by the interferons α (lymphocyte interferon) and β (fibroblasts interferon) and type II (or immune interferon) represented by the interferon γ (IFN). The interferon family has been extremely well characterized in the prior art, as can be seen in such publications as seen in. (Haus, L., Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis, 2000, 48, 95–100.).

The interferon (IFN) system is one of the major mechanisms involved in human immunity. Interferons (IFNs) are a family of related cytokines that mediate a range of diverse functions including antiviral, antiproliferative, antitumor, and immunomodulatory activities. Its disregulation may result in a greater tendency to infectious diseases and to the development of cancer. Genes of interferon system proteins are often located at the sites of breakpoints of the structural chromosome aberrations in cancer.

IFN's are pH stable interferons produced by leukocytes and fibroblasts in response to viral infections. Both alpha and beta IFN belong to class I interferons. The IFN α gene family (about 26 genes, including pseudogenes) and the IFN β gene are located at band 21 of the chromosome 9 short arms (9p21), the latter more distally than the former29. IFN- α and IFN β are intronless genes originating from a common ancestor gene. (Jaramillo et al., (1995): The interferon system. A review with emphasis on the role of PKR in growth control. Cancer Invest., 13, 327–338; MCK KU@ SICK V. A. (1998): Mendelian inheritance in man. A catalog of human genes and genetic

disorders. 12th ed. The Johns Hopkins Univ. Press, Baltimore—London.). The human interferon gene family is fully described in this and other references cited throughout the entirety of this application. More specifically, the art has described in detail a number of IFN genes. These genes are well characterized and described in the art.

5 Furthermore, a study of Annu Rev Biochem. 1998;67:227-64, reveals a number of interferon genes and how cells respond to interferons. These publications are hereby fully incorporated by reference. Furthermore, Henco et al., in J Mol Biol. 1985 Sep 20;185(2):227-60, isolated and characterized DNA segments containing IFN-alpha-related sequences from human lambda and cosmid clone banks. They described six
10 linkage groups comprising 18 distinct IFN-alpha-related loci, and report the nucleotide sequences of nine chromosomal IFN-alpha-genes with intact reading frames, as well as of five pseudogenes. Still a further reference which describes a number of the interferon genes is Archivum Immunologiae et Therapiae Experimentalis, 2000, 48, 95–100P L ISSN 0004-069X, The Genes of Interferons and Interferon-Related Factors:
15 Localization and Relationships with Chromosome Aberrations in Cancer. Still, another paper, Biopolymers. 2000;55(4):254-87, provides a review of the history of the alpha related IFN. The human interferon gene cluster on the short arm of chromosome 9 comprises 26 genes the functional members of which are separated by highly efficient scaffold.

20 Recombinant IFN α 2b is being used for the treatment of Hepatitis B and C for several types of cancer. However, the IFN α 2b drugs that are being marketed are produced through an *E. coli* expression system and due to necessary *in vitro* processing and purification, the average cost of treatment is \$26,000 per year. Patients are normally injected with the drugs, Intron[®]A and PEG-Intron[™], resulting in severe side
25 effects which have been linked to route of administration. Because oral delivery of natural human IFN α 2b has been shown to elicit a systemic immune response without the negative side effects, it is desirable to create an analogue to natural human IFN α 2b that is suitable for oral administration to mammals.

The microbial species used to produce the IFN α 2b is marketed under the names
30 PEG-Intron[™] and Intron[®]A is *E. coli*. Prokaryotic expression systems have many advantages as production systems for heterologous proteins. They can be cultured in large quantities inexpensively and in a short time by standard methods of fermentation

(Walsh, 1998). In addition, *E. coli* has been well characterized, with over 40 recombinant proteins produced in *E. coli* already approved for general medical use (Walsh, 2000).

However, many eukaryotic proteins cannot be expressed in prokaryotic hosts because their mRNAs contain introns that need to be removed in order for correct translation and *E. coli* is unable to process these transcripts (Glick and Pasternak, 1998). The IFN α s are unusual for eukaryotic proteins in that they contain no introns, and so processing is not necessary. Although numerous IFN α subtypes have been expressed in *E. coli*, special techniques that add to the cost of the drug have to be employed to produce the mature, biologically active interferon. Prokaryotic systems cannot form disulfide bonds when IFN α is produced intracellularly and consequently it cannot fold properly (Thatcher and Panayotatos, 1986). As a result, the IFN α s, such as IFN α 2b, aggregate to form inclusions bodies that need to be solubilized (Swaminathan and Khanna, 1999). Additional downstream processing steps include purification and formation of proper disulfide bonds (Walsh, 1998). Besides *E. coli*, low levels of IFN α 2 have been expressed in silkworm using a baculovirus vector (Maeda et al., 1985) and into a phage vector (Slocombe et al., 1982).

For several viruses and cancers, the only treatment approved by the FDA is injections of IFN α 2b. However, the treatment has many side effects and only 20% of patients who need treatment can actually afford to buy the drug (Harris-Stuart and Penny, 1997). Consequently, alternative means of producing IFN α 2 have been explored.

Although bacterial and fungal systems are the most predominant systems for commercial production of recombinant proteins, they have several important drawbacks when producing proteins from eukaryotes. Proteins that require disulfide bonds or glycosylation are not well suited for expression in microorganisms (Glick and Pasternak, 1998). A recombinant protein can be toxic to the microorganism, form inclusion bodies, or be degraded by proteases (Kusnadi et al., 1997). Transgenic plants are potentially one of the most economical systems for large-scale production of recombinant proteins for industrial and pharmaceutical uses (Walmsley and Arntzen, 2000).

Unique to plants is the ability to regenerate whole plants from cells or tissues. This totipotency has many practical benefits: for example, plants propagated by seed can be cultured *in vitro* to yield thousands of identical plants (Bhojwani, 1990). In particular, tobacco is the easiest plant to genetically engineer and is widely used to test suitability of plant-based systems for bioproduction of recombinant proteins. Tobacco is an excellent biomass producer (in excess of 40 tons leaf fresh weight/acre based on multiple mowings per season) and a prolific seed producer (up to one million seeds produced per plant), thus hastening the time in which a product can be scaled up and brought to market (Cramer et al., 1998). In general, plant systems are more economical than industrial facilities using fermentation or bioreactor systems and the technology is already available for harvesting and processing plants and plant products on a large scale (Daniell et al., 2001a). Plant-derived products are less likely to be contaminated with human pathogenic microorganisms than those derived from animal cells because plants don't act as hosts for human infectious agents (Giddings et al., 2000).

Recombinant proteins expressed in plant cells are naturally protected from degradation when taken orally (Kong et al., 2001). Oral delivery is highly desirable for drug treatment (Gomez-Orellan and Paton, 1998). Oral administration of natural human IFN α has proven to be therapeutically useful in the treatment of various infectious diseases and low doses of recombinant IFN α s were shown to be effective as well (Tompkins, 1999).

The genetic information of plants is distributed among three cellular compartments: the nucleus, the mitochondria, and the plastids and each of these carries its own genome and expresses heritable traits (Bogorad, 2000). Transformation of the plant nucleus is routine in many species and there are a variety of techniques for delivering foreign DNA to the plant nuclear genome (Hager and Bock, 2000). However, recombinant protein expression in plants by nuclear transformation have been low, with most levels much less than the 1% of total soluble protein that is needed for commercial feasibility if the protein must be purified (Daniell et al., 2002). For example, only 0.000017 % of transgenic tobacco leaves was IFN β (Elderbaum et al., 1992). Also, negligible amounts of IFN α was produced in nuclear transformation of rice (Zhu et al., 1994). In addition, with nuclear expression, the foreign protein levels vary in transgenic lines because the foreign gene is inserted randomly into different

locations (Bogorad, 2000). Other factors that lower expression levels are the gene silencing and position effects so often observed in nuclear transgenic plants (Daniell and Dhingra, 2002).

The plastids of plants are an attractive target for genetic engineering. Plant 5 plastids (chloroplasts, amyloplasts, elaioplasts, etioplasts, chromoplasts, etc.) are the major biosynthetic centers that, in addition to photosynthesis, are responsible for production of industrially important compounds such as amino acids, complex carbohydrates, fatty acids, and pigments. Plastids are derived from a common precursor known as a proplastid and thus the plastids present in a given plant species all have the 10 same genetic content. In general, plant cells contain 500-10,000 copies of a small 120-160 kilobase circular plastid genome, each molecule of which has a large (approximately 25 kb) inverted repeat. Thus, it is possible to engineer plant cells to contain up to 20,000 copies of a particular gene of interest which can result in very high 15 levels of foreign gene expression.

15 The modern chloroplast of plants has retained a largely prokaryotic system of gene organization and expression, with the eukaryotic nuclear genome exerting significant regulatory control (Hager and Bock, 2000). Signaling pathways have evolved to coordinate gene expression between the chloroplast and the nuclear-cytosolic compartments during chloroplast development and in response to environmental factors 20 such as light (Zerges, 2000). Illuminated chloroplasts possess extraordinarily high rates of transcription and translation that is tissue-specific due to regulation via untranslated regions of chloroplast-encoded mRNAs. Although communication between the chloroplast and the nucleus exist, these membrane-separated genetic systems have their own distinct environmental milieu containing different proteins, proteases and 25 mechanisms of action. Unique features of the photosynthetic plastid enable genetic engineering of the chloroplast to overcome major limitations of plant nuclear transformation technology.

One major concern with the genetic modification (GM) of plants is the possibility of the escape of foreign genes through pollen dispersal from transgenic 30 plants to sexually compatible weedy relatives or to pathogenic microbes in the soil (Daniell, 2002). Such gene transfers could potentially result in the emergence of "superweeds" able to resist certain herbicides thereby undermining the benefits of GM

crops (Daniell, 2002). However, genes in the chloroplasts of higher plants are generally transmitted only by the maternal parent, which means that chloroplast genes are not present in the pollen (Bogorad, 2000). Therefore, a foreign gene introduced by genetic engineering of the chloroplast genome could not transfer to genetically compatible 5 weeds. This uniparental or maternal inheritance provides the gene containment necessary for keeping foreign genes sequestered in target plants and preventing gene flow among crops and weeds (Daniell, 2002).

Another remarkable feature of the plastid genome is its high ploidy level: a single tobacco leaf cell may contain as many as 100 chloroplasts, each harboring 10 approximately 100 identical copies of the plastid genome, resulting in an extraordinarily high ploidy degree of up to 10,000 plastid genomes per cell (Bogorad, 2000). Because of the very high ploidy level of the plastid genome, very high expression levels can be achieved. For example, the *Bacillus thuringiensis* (Bt) Cry2Aa2 protein accumulated as cuboidal crystals in transgenic chloroplasts and reached a level of 45.3% of the tsp in 15 mature leaves (De Cosa et al., 2001).

For transformation of chloroplasts in plants, particle bombardment is used to introduce transgenes into leaf chloroplasts and stable transformation requires that 10,000 chloroplast copies be uniformly converted (Bock and Hagemann, 2000). Securing genetically stable lines of plants with transgenic chloroplast requires every 20 chloroplast to carry the inserted gene (Bogorad, 2000). This homoplasmic state is achieved through amplification and sorting of transgenic chloroplasts with the elimination of the wild-type copies on selective medium (Maliga, 1993). The integration of cloned plastid DNA into the plastid genome occurs through site-specific homologous recombination in plants such as in tobacco *N. tabacum* and excludes the 25 foreign vector DNA (Kavanagh et al., 1999). In contrast, nuclear transformation experiments in higher plants frequently suffer from epigenetic gene-silencing mechanisms resulting in inconsistent and unstable gene expression or complete loss of transgenic activity (Hager and Bock, 2000). The nuclear genome has mechanisms to effectively inactivate genes when regulatory sequences are inserted in a repetitive 30 pattern and this occurs because integration of transgenes into the nuclear genome is random and through non-homologous recombination (Daniell and Dhingra, 2002). Random integrations of transgenes also means that the final location of the inserted gene

may be in region of the nuclear genome that is not highly transcribed. As a consequence, nuclear expression levels vary in different transgenic lines and these differences are due to the inserted gene's random position in the nuclear genome. Neither gene silencing nor position effects have been observed in genetically engineered
5 chloroplasts (Daniell, and Dhingra, 2002).

Another major advantage of chloroplast engineering is the expression of multiple transgenes as operons due to efficient translation of polycistronic messenger RNAs (De Cosa et al., 2001). Genetic engineering has now moved from introducing single gene traits to coding for complete metabolic pathways, bacterial operons, and
10 biopharmaceuticals that require assembly of complex multi-subunit proteins (Daniell, 2002).

Disulfide bonds are common to many extracellular proteins because they stabilize the native conformation by lowering the entropy of the unfolded form (Abkevich and Shakhnovich, 2000). Most proteins need to be folded correctly for the
15 protein to function properly and remain in solution. Eukaryotic secretory proteins are normally routed through the endoplasmic reticulum where disulfide bond formation occurs. Experiments show that chloroplasts have the machinery needed to fold complex eukaryotic secretory proteins in the soluble chloroplast stroma compartment. The activities of several chloroplast enzymes involved in the anabolic processes of carbon
20 assimilation are enhanced or triggered by light through a signaling system called the ferredoxin-thioredoxin system (Ruelland and Miginiac, Maslow, 1999). Two correct disulfide bonds were formed in the tobacco chloroplast expression of human somatotropin. In another study, binding assays confirmed that chloroplast-synthesized cholera toxin of *Vibrio cholera* (CTB) bound intestinal receptors indicating that correct
25 folding and disulfide bond formation had occurred (Daniell et al., 2001). The light signal sensed by chlorophyll is transferred via the photosynthetic electron flow to proteins called thioredoxins, which are very efficient in thio-disulfide interchanges with various protein disulfides (Ruelland and Miginiac-Maslow, 1999). Another mechanism for the simple, reversible activation of genes that regulate expression in the chloroplast
30 is the Protein Disulfide Isomerase (PDI) system composed of chloroplast polyadenylate-binding proteins that specifically bind to the 5'UTR of the *psbA* mRNA and are modulated by redox status through PDI (Kim and Mayfield, 1997). The ability of

chloroplasts to form disulfide bonds and properly fold foreign proteins eliminates a major part of the costly downstream processing.

Expression of functional human somatotropin in transgenic tobacco chloroplasts established that chloroplasts are capable of proper folding of human proteins with 5 disulphide bonds. The ability to express multiple genes in a single transformation event (Daniell and Dhingra, 2002; De Cosa et al., 2001), accumulation of exceptionally large quantities of foreign proteins (De Cosa et al., 2001), successful engineering of tomato chromoplasts for high level transgene expression in fruits (Ruf et al., 2001, or carrots (Kumar et al., 2003), coupled to hyper-expression of vaccine antigens (Daniell et al., 10 2001b), and the use of plant derived antibiotic free selectable markers (Daniell et al., 2001c), augur well for oral delivery of edible vaccines and biopharmaceuticals that are currently beyond the reach of those who need them most. The term "edible vaccine" or "oral delivery" as used herein refers to a substance which may be given orally which will elicit a protective immunogenic response in a mammal.

15 Good recombinant systems are still not available for many human proteins that are expensive to purify or highly susceptible to proteolytic degradation. It is known that traditional purification of biopharmaceuticals proteins using columns accounts for 30% of the production cost and 70% of the set up cost (Petrides et al., 1995). Proteolytic degradation is another serious concern for industrial bioprocessing. The increasing 20 production of proteins in heterologous hosts through the use of recombinant DNA technology has brought this problem into focus; heterologous proteins appear to be more prone to proteolysis (Enfors, 1992). Recombinant proteins are often regarded by a cell as foreign and therefore degraded much faster than most endogenous proteins (Rozkov et al., 2000). Proteolytic stability of recombinant proteins is a significant 25 factor influencing the final yield. In view of these limitations, the Applicant has developed a more efficient method for producing a recombinant biopharmaceutical protein, such as IFN α 2b production, which may be used as a model system to enrich or purify biopharmaceutical proteins from transgenic plants, which are highly susceptible to proteolytic degradation.

30 To date no one has successfully transformed the plastid genome with IFN to create a delivery system that is easily administered and that stimulates both arms of the immune system without the severe side effects experienced by patients in current

IFNo α 2b treatments. In addition, until the Applicant's discovery, production vehicles (*E. coli*, nuclear plant genomes, etc...) have failed to provide a cost effective and functional IFN, which can be orally administered without the side effects, i.e., human pathogens that are associated with the current production vehicles. In view of these limitations the
5 Applicant developed a system for the expression of interferon, such as IFNo α 2b, via the chloroplast genome in order to provide a feasible means of overproducing this increasingly useful therapeutic drug as well as addressing current concerns with the present methods of delivery and production. Also incorporated by reference into this application is the utility application, based off of U.S. Provisional Application No.
10 60/393,651, and filed simultaneously with this application. Still another application, PCT/US02/41503, filed on December 26, 2002, is also incorporated by reference into this application. These applications describe in detail, somatic embryogenesis for the construction of edible vaccines.

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SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

One aspect of the invention is the creation of a plastid transformation vector for a stably transforming a plastid. The vector comprises, as operably-linked components, a first flanking sequence, a DNA sequence coding for a human therapeutic interferon (IFN) or a substantially homologous DNA sequence of IFN, which is capable of, 20 expression in said plastid genome, and a second flanking sequence. A second aspect provides a method for producing IFN. The method includes the steps of integrating the plastid transformation vector described above into the plastid genome of a plant cell, and then growing the plant cells to express IFN, and testing their functionality.

Still another aspect of the invention is an isolated and purified IFN derived from
25 a chloroplast which has been transformed with the vector described above. Another aspect provides for an orally administrable therapeutic human interferon recombinant IFN, which is suitable for oral administration to a mammal. Yet another aspect of the invention provides for transformed plants, plant parts, plant cells and the progeny thereof, which are capable of expressing IFN. Still another aspect of this invention
30 relates to the vector above described aspects, wherein IFNo α 2b is utilized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE FIGURES

Figs. 1 (a-c) show the pLD-RF-IFN α 2b vector, and PCR analysis of putative petit havana transgenic lines.

Fig. 1(a) shows a schematic of the pLD-RF-IFN α 2b vector designed for 5 chloroplast transformation. Each of the two primer sets illustrated to indicate the location and size of the resulting PCR product. The *trnI* and *trnA* genes were used as flanking sequences for homologous recombination. The constitutive 16s rRNA promoter was used to regulate transcription. The *aadA* gene conferring spectinomycin resistance was used for selection of transgenic shoots. The *IFN α 2b* gene was regulated 10 by the *psbA* promoter and 5' (5UTR) and 3' UTR (T) elements.

Fig. 1(b) shows an 0.8% agarose gel illustrating the 1.65 kb PCR product utilizing 3P/3M primers. Lane 1: Ladder; Lane 2: Negative control wild type tobacco plant DNA; Lane 3: Mutant; Lane 4-8: 5 different transgenic lines tested; Lane 9: Positive transgenic plant DNA.

Fig. 1(c) shows an 0.8% agarose gel illustrating 2.3 kb PCR product utilizing 15 5P/2M primers. Lane 1: Ladder; Lane 2: Negative control wild type tobacco plant DNA; Lane 3: Positive control (2ug of pLD-RF-IFN α 2b); Lane 4-10: Different transgenic lines tested; Lane 9-10: Questionable transgenic plants with no PCR product; Lane 11: Ladder.

Figs. 2 (a-c) show the pLD-RF-IFN α 2b vector and PCR Analysis of Putative 20 LAMD-609 Transgenic Lines.

Fig. 2(a) shows a schematic of the pLD-RF-IFN α 2b vector designed for chloroplast transformation, with each of the two primer sets illustrated to indicate the location and size of the resulting PCR product.

Fig. 2(b) shows an 0.8% agarose gel illustrating 1.65 kb PCR product utilizing 25 4P/4M primers. Lane 1: Positive control; Lane 2: Negative control, untransformed LAMD-609; Lane 3; Ladder; Lane 4-11: Different transgenic lines tested.

Fig. 2(c) shows an 0.8% agarose gel illustrating 2.3 kb PCR product utilizing 30 5P/2M primers. Lane 1: Positive control; Lane 2: Negative control, untransformed LAMD-609; Lane 5, 8, 9, and 11: Different transgenic lines tested.

Fig. 3 shows a Southern blot for confirmation of chloroplast integration and determination of homoplasmy/heteroplasmy in T₀ of both tobacco varieties. (a) A 810

bp probe containing chloroplast flanking sequences. (b) DNA fragments of 7.9 kbp indicate no transformed chloroplast and DNA fragments of 9.9 kbp are observed when the chloroplast genome has the transgenes integrated.

Figs. 4 (a-b) show a Western blot of LAMD-609 transgenic chloroplast expressing IFN α 2b.

Fig. 4 (a) shows a low-nicotine tissue extracts separated on 15% SDS-PAGE with IFN α 2b detected by mouse monoclonal antibody against human IFN α . Lane 1: 80ng of PEG-Intron standard; Lane 2: Protein marker; Lane 3: Untransformed LAMD-609; Lanes 4-7: Transgenic LAMD-609 lines expressing monomers and multimers of IFN α 2b.

Fig. 4(b) shows a Western blot of Petit Havana transgenic chloroplasts expressing IFN α 2b. Petit Havana leaf extracts separated on 15% SDS-PAGE with IFN α 2b detected by mouse monoclonal antibody against human IFN α . Lane 1: 38 ng Intron[®]A standard; Lane M: Protein marker; Lane 2: 190 ng Intron[®]A standard; Lane 3: Untransformed Petit Havana; Lanes 4-6: Transgenic Petit Havana lines expressing monomers and multimers of IFN α 2b; Lanes 7-8: *E. coli* transformed with IFN α 2b.

Figs. 5(a-b) shows graphical quantification of IFN α 2b in transgenic chloroplasts of T₀ generation.

Fig. 5 (a) show protein quantification by ELISA in young, mature and old transgenic leaves of Petit Havana (2C, 3C, and 5 are independent transgenic lines). (b) Protein quantification by ELISA in young LAMD-609 (2, 5, 9 and 10 are independent transgenic lines).

Fig. 6 shows that IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extract was positive for IFN- α .

Fig. 7 shows that that IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plant extracts was as active as Inton A.

Fig. 8(A-B) shows the IFN α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extract induced the expression of both 2'=5' OA and STAT-2 mRNAs. Lane 1 shows the molecular weight; 2-3 uninduced HeLa cells; 4-5 show HeLa cells plus non-transgenic tobacco plant extracts; lanes 6-7 shows HeLa cells plus intron A; and lanes 8-9 shows HeLa cells plus IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extacts.

Fig. 9(A-B) shows a southern blot demonstrating the expression of IFN α 2b in transgenic plants. More specifically, they illustrate Southern blot with transgenic lines expressing high levels of IFN in black and low levels in red. Probe: Flanking sequence.

Fig. 10(A-B) shows respectively a northern blot and Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE. More specifically this figure shows that in high expressing transgenic lines up to 27% of IFN α 2b was observed and could be seen even in Coomassie stained gels of crude plant extracts. In some samples, IFN is degraded during isolation while in other samples it is protected.

Fig. 10A shows the Northern blot with transgenic lines expressing high levels of IFN in black and low levels in red. Probe: IFN. Ethidium bromide stained 25S RNA was used to assess loading.

Fig. 10B shows the Coomassie stained SDS-PAGE. Transgenic lines expressing high levels of IFN in black and low levels in red. TSP: total soluble protein and TP: total protein.

Fig. 11 shows a generalized schematic view of a plastid transformation vector.

DETAILED DESCRIPTION

In one aspect, vectors are provided, which can be stably integrated into the plastid genome of plants for the expression of IFN. In other aspect methods of transforming plastid genomes to express IFN, transformed plants and progeny thereof, which variable-express IFN are provided. Still another aspect provides for methods of expressing biopharmaceutical proteins using selected regulatory elements. Another aspect provides for methods and constructs which protect biopharmaceutical proteins from proteolytic degradation. Still another aspect of this invention provides for the creation of orally administerable IFN.

Preferred embodiments of this invention are applicable to all plastids of plants. These plastids include the chromoplasts, which are present in the fruits, vegetables, and flowers; amyloplasts which are present in tubers such as potato; proplastids in the roots of higher plants; leucoplasts and etioplasts, both of which are present in the non-green parts of plants, and the plastids of such organisms as algae, which contain plastids.

Definitions

To better understand the current disclosure, the following definitions, which are provided for background purposes and in no way are to be construed as a limitation, are provided to put the application in proper context.

“Variable-expression” should be understood to mean the expression of IFN, which yields a broad range of soluble proteins of IFN from a stably transformed plant.

“Properly folded” should be understood to mean a protein that is folded into its normal conformational configuration, which is consistent with how the protein folds as a naturally occurring protein expressed in its native host cell.

“Regulatory sequence” should be understood to be a DNA base sequence that aids in the control of gene expression. A regulatory sequence may aid in such things as promoting, enhancing, terminating, stabilizing, modifying, or variable-expressing gene expression in a plant plastid, and/or plant cell. A regulatory sequence may also play a role in folding a gene product (e.g. a protein or enzyme, or may play a role in placing the gene product within an inclusion body, or any of a number of roles, which will provide transcript stability. As a non limiting example of regulatory sequences, there is psbA region, cry2Aa2 untranslated region (UTR), UTR’s, both 5’ and 3’ functional within plant plastids, the Shine Delgano sequence (SD), 16srRNA, and plastid specific promoters (which are well characterized and described in the art).

“Stably integrated DNA sequences(or genes)” are those DNA sequences which are inherited through genome replication by daughter cells or organisms. This stability is exhibited by the ability to establish permanent cell lines, clones, or transgenic plants comprised of a population containing the exogenous DNA sequence(s). U.S. Patent No. 5,693,507 to Daniel and Mcfadden discloses such stable integration, which is fully incorporated by reference.

An “edible plant” is any plant which is suitable for mammal consumption.

The term “edible” as used herein when referring to biopharmaceutical proteins, or IFN, refers to a substance which may be given orally and which will elicit an immunogenic response in a mammal.

“Substantially homologous” as used throughout the ensuing specification and claims, is meant a degree of homology to the native IFN sequence in excess of 70%, most preferably in excess of 50%, and even more preferably in excess of 90%, 95% or 99%. Substantial sequence identity or substantial homology as used herein, is used to

indicate that a nucleotide sequence or an amino acid sequence exhibits substantial structural or functional equivalence with another nucleotide or amino acid sequence. Any structural or functional differences between sequences having substantial sequence identity or substantial homology will be de minimis; that is, they will not affect the ability of the sequence to function as indicated in the desired application. Differences may be due to inherent variations in codon usage among different species, for example. Structural differences are considered de minimis if there is a significant amount of sequence overlap or similarity between two or more different sequences or if the different sequences exhibit similar physical characteristics even if the sequences differ in length or structure. Such characteristics include, for example, ability to maintain expression and properly fold into the protein's conformational native state, hybridize under defined conditions, or demonstrate a well defined immunological cross-reactivity, similar biopharmaceutical activity, etc. Each of these characteristics can readily be determined by the skilled practitioner in the art using known methods. Locating the parts of these sequences that are not critical may be time consuming, but is routine and well within the skill in the art.

"Spacer region" is understood in the art to be the region between two genes. The chloroplast genome of plants contains spacer regions which highly conserved nuclear tide sequences. The highly conserved nature of the nucleotide sequences of these spacer regions chloroplast genome makes the spacer region ideal for construction of vectors to transform chloroplasts of a wide variety of plant species, without the necessity of constructing individual vectors for different plants or individual crop species. It is well understood in the art that the sequences flanking functional genes are well-known to be called "spacer regions". The special features of the spacer region are clearly described in the Applicant's Application No. 09/079,640 filed May 15, 1998 and entitled UNIVERSAL CHLOROPLAST INTEGRATION OF EXPRESSION VECTORS, TRANSFORMED PLANTS AND PRODUCTS THEREOF. The aforementioned Application No. 09/079,640 is hereby incorporated by reference. It was well-known that there are at least sixty transcriptionally-active spacer regions within the higher plant chloroplast genomes (Sugita, M., Sugiura, M., Regulation of Gene Expression in Chloroplasts of Higher Plants, Plant Mol. Biol., 32: 315-326, 1996).

Specifically, Sugita et al. reported sixty transcriptionally-active spacer regions referred to as transcription units, as can be seen in Table II of the article.

Because the transcriptionally active spacer regions are known, a universal vector, as described in the Applicant's U.S. Patent Application No. 09/079,640, can be used in the identified spacer regions contained within a variety of the plant chloroplast genomes. By utilizing the teachings in Sugita et al., intergenic spacer regions are easily located in the plastid genome. Consequently, this allows one skilled in the art to use the methods taught in the Applicant's U.S. Patent Application No. 09/079,640 to insert a universal vector containing the psbA, the 5' untranslated region (UTR) of psbA and the gene coding for HSA into the spacer regions identified by Sugita et al., and found across plants. The aforementioned applications and articles are incorporated by reference.

"Selectable marker" provides a means of selecting the desired plant cells, vectors for plastid transformation typically contain a construct which provides for expression of a selectable marker gene. "Marker genes" are plant-expressible DNA sequences which express a polypeptide which resists a natural inhibition by, attenuates, or inactivates a selective substance, i.e., antibiotic, herbicide, or an aldehyde dehydrogenase such as Betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase (described in the Applicant's Application No. 09/807,722 filed April 18, 2001, and fully incorporated herein by reference). The use of an antibiotic free selectable marker has allowed for the possibility of oral delivery of biopharmaceutical proteins. Oral delivery through a transformed edible plant has been demonstrated in Applicant's International Application No. PCT/US02/41503, which is fully incorporated herein by reference.

Alternatively, a selectable marker gene may provide some other visibly reactive response, i.e., may cause a distinctive appearance or growth pattern relative to plants or plant cells not expressing the selectable marker gene in the presence of some substance, either as applied directly to the plant or plant cells or as present in the plant or plant cell growth media.

In either case, the plants or plant cells containing such selectable marker genes will have a distinctive phenotype for purposes of identification, i.e., they will be distinguishable from non-transformed cells. The characteristic phenotype allows the identification of cells, cell groups, tissues, organs, plant parts or whole plants containing

the construct. Detection of the marker phenotype makes possible the selection of cells having a second gene to which the marker gene has been linked.

The use of such a marker for identification of plant cells containing a plastid construct has been described in the literature. In the examples provided below, a bacterial aadA gene is expressed as the marker. Expression of the aadA gene confers resistance to spectinomycin and streptomycin, and thus allows for the identification of plant cells expressing this marker. The aadA gene product allows for continued growth and greening of cells whose chloroplasts comprise the selectable marker gene product. Numerous additional promoter regions may also be used to drive expression of the selectable marker gene, including various plastid promoters and bacterial promoters which have been shown to function in plant plastids.

“Inverted Repeat Regions” are regions of homology, which are present in the inverted repeat regions of the plastid genome (known as IRA and IRB), two copies of the transgene are expected per transformed plastid. Where the regions of homology are present outside the inverted repeat regions of the plastid genome, one copy of the transgene is expected per transformed plastid.

“Structural(ly) equivalent” should be understood to mean a protein maintaining the conformational structure as the native protein expressed in its natural cell.

“Native conformation” is the conformation in which a molecule is biologically active.

When referring to the relative age of the plants, plant parts and leaves, well followed principles in the art should be applied. Young, mature and old plants are considered in the cycle of plant life. Young reproductive plants exhibit more new growth than death of old parts. Mature plants exhibit a balance between growth and death of parts. These plants usually have the greatest yearly seed production and biomass increase (increase in weight). In other words, they are at their peak. In old plants, the death of parts prevails over the production of new parts. Reproductive activity is diminished. Proteolytic activity in each of these stages must be considered when transforming the plastid genome to express an exogenous non-native gene in plant plastids.

EXEMPLARY VECTORS SUITABLE FOR USE

This invention contemplates the use of vectors capable of plastid transformation, particularly of chloroplast transformation. Such vectors include chloroplast expression vectors such as pUC, pBR322, pBLUESCRIPT, pGEM, and all others identified by Daniel in U.S. Patent No. 5,693,507 and U.S. Patent No. 5,932,479. Included are also 5 vectors whose flanking sequences are located outside of the inverted repeat of the chloroplast genome. These publications and patents are hereby incorporated by reference to the same extent as if each individual publication or patent was specifically an individually indicated to be incorporated by reference.

The universal vector is described in WO 99/10513 which was published on 10 March 4, 1999, and Application No. 09/079,640 which was filed on May 15, 1998, wherein both of said references are incorporated in their entirety.

As an illustrative embodiment for the vectors, the Applicants created one vector to transform Nicotiana tabacum cv. Petit Havana, and LAMD-609 (low nicotine tobacco variety). The exemplary vector was created with the 700 bp IFN α 2b gene cassette to 15 contain both the thrombin cleavage site and a polyhistidine tag.

This also include carrot plastid transformation (PCT Application No. PCT/US/02/41503, filed 12/26/02) for high level transgene expression in chromoplasts. The exemplary vector was created with the 700 bp IFN α 2b gene cassette to contain both the thrombin cleavage site and a polyhistidine tag.

20

GENERAL METHODOLOGY FOR TRANSFORMING THE PLASTID GENOME

This illustrative example shows generally all of the necessary steps to practice this invention. Of course other suitable methods, which are known in the art may be substituted or used to supplement the example methodology described herein.

25 *Isolation of genomic DNA from plants.*

Mortar and pestle, liquid nitrogen, fresh dark green leaves. DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (QIAGEN Inc.)

PCR amplification of chloroplast flanking sequence.

Materials for PCR reaction: Genomic DNA (50-100ng/ μ l), dNTPs, 10x *pfu* buffer, 30 Forward primer, Reverse primer, autoclaved distilled H₂O and Turbo *pflu* DNA Polymerase.

Vector construction.

1. Plasmid pUC19 or pBlueScript SK (+/-).
2. Species specific PCR amplified chloroplast DNA flanking sequences.
3. A promoter functional in plastids, 5'UTR of chloroplast gene, selectable marker gene, gene of interest and chloroplast 3'UTR.
- 5 4. Restriction enzymes and buffers.
5. T4 DNA polymerase to remove 3' overhangs to form blunt ends and fill-in of 5' overhangs to form blunt ends or Klenow large fragment (fill-in of 5' overhangs to form blunt ends), alkaline phosphatase for dephosphorylation of cohesive ends, DNA ligase to form phosphodiester bonds and appropriate buffers.
- 10 6. Water baths or incubators set at different temperatures.

Preparation for biotics.

1. Autoclaved Whatman filter paper #1 (55 mm in diameter) dried in oven.
2. 100% ethanol.
- 15 3. Autoclaved tips in box, autoclaved kimwipes tissues wrapped in aluminum foil.
4. Sterile gold particles stored at -20°C in 50% glycerol (see Notes 1 and 2).
5. Sterile rupture discs (1100 psi) and macrocarriers sterilized by dipping in 100% ethanol.
6. Autoclaved steel macrocarrier holders and stopping screens.
- 20 7. Freshly prepared 2.5 mM CaCl₂: weigh 1.84 g and dissolve in 5 mL H₂O and filter sterilized with 0.2 µm filter.
8. 0.1 M spermidine (highly hygroscopic): dilute 1M spermidine stock to 10x and aliquot 100 µL in 1.5 mL Eppendorf tubes to store at -20°C. Discard each tube after single use.

Medium preparation for plant tissue culture.***2.5.1. Tobacco***

Medium for 1000 mL: 4.3 g MS salts (INVITROGEN Inc.), H₂O (molecular biology grade), 100 mg/L myo-inositol, 1 mg/L thiamine-HCl, 3% sucrose for shoot induction and 2% sucrose for root induction, 1mg/L 6-benzyl aminopurine (BAP; use 1 mL from 1mg/mL stock), 0.1 mg/L indole-3-acetic acid (use 0.1 mL from 1 mg/mL IAA stock), 1 mg/L indole-3-butyric acid for root induction (use 1 mL from 1mg/mL

IBA stock). Add 500 mg/L spectinomycin in autoclaved medium when it cools to 45°C - 50°C (use 5 mL filter sterilized spectinomycin from 100 mg/mL stock).

Edible crops

5 *Potato*

Medium for 1000 mL: 4.3 g MS salts, B5 vitamins (make 100x solution in 100 mL H₂O by dissolving: 1 g myo-inositol, 10 mg nicotinic acid, 10 mg pyridoxine-HCl, 100 mg thiamine-HCl; use 10 mL, store remaining solution at 4°C), 5 mg/l zeatin riboside (use 0.5 mL from 1 mg/mL ZR stock), 0.1 mg/l α-naphthaleneacetic acid (use 10 0.1 mL from 1 mg/mL NAA stock), 40 to 500 mg/L spectinomycin.

Tomato

Medium for 1000 mL: 4.3 g MS salts, B5 vitamins (10 mL from 10x stock), 0.2 mg/l indole-3-acetic acid (use 0.2 mL from 1 mg/mL IAA stock), 3 mg/l of 6-benzylaminopurine (use 3 mL from 1 mg/mL BAP stock). 300 or 500 mg/L spectinomycin.

For all plant growth media adjust to pH 5.8 with 1N KOH or 1N NaOH and add 6g/L phytagel (Sigma) before autoclaving at 121°C for 20 min. For preparation of 1mg/mL stock of BAP, IAA, IBA, NAA, ZR respectively: weigh 10 mg powder and dissolve first in 1 or 2 drops of 1N NaOH and make up the final volume to 10 mL; store all plant 20 growth regulators at 4°C for 1-2 months).

Molecular analysis of transgenic plants.

PCR analysis for gene integration into tobacco chloroplasts

PCR reaction for 50 μL: 1.0 μl genomic DNA (50-100 ng/μl), 1.5 μl dNTPs (stock 10 mM), 5.0 μl (10x PCR buffer), 1.5 μl Forward primer (to land on the native 25 chloroplast genome; stock 10 μM), 1.5 μl Reverse primer (to land on the transgene; stock 10 μM), 39.0 μl autoclaved distilled H₂O and 0.5 μl *Taq* DNA polymerase.

Analysis of homoplasmy by Southern blots.

1. Depurination solution: 0.25 N HCl (use 0.4 mL HCl from 12.1 N HCl; Fisher Scientific USA, to make up final volume 500 mL with distilled H₂O).
- 30 2. Transfer buffer: 0.4 N NaOH, 1 M NaCl (weigh 16 g NaOH and 58.4 g NaCl and dissolve in distilled H₂O to make up the final volume to 1000 mL).

3. 20X SSC: 3M NaCl, 0.3 M sodium citrate trisodium salt (weigh 175.3 g NaCl, 88.2 g Na₃C₆H₅O₇.2H₂O 900 mL H₂O and adjust pH 7.0 using 1 N HCl and make up the final volume to 1000 mL with distilled H₂O and autoclave).
4. 2X SSC: Add 20 mL of 20X SSC in 180 mL of distilled H₂O.

5 *Protein analysis by Western blots.*

1. Acrylamide/Bis: ready made from Fischer (USA), stored at 4°C.
2. 10% SDS: dissolve 10 g SDS in 90 mL deionized water, make up the volume to 100 mL, store at room temperature.
3. Resolving gel buffer: 1.5 M Tris-HCl (add 27.23 g Tris base in 80 mL water, adjust to pH 8.8 with 6 N HCl and make up the final volume to 150 mL. Store at 4°C after autoclaving).
4. Stacking gel buffer: 0.5 M Tris-HCl (add 6.0 g Tris base in 60 mL water. Adjust to pH 6.8 with 6 N HCl. Make up the volume to 100 mL. Store at 4°C after autoclaving).
- 15 5. Sample Buffer (SDS Reducing Buffer): In 3.55 mL water add 1.25 mL 0.5 M Tris-HCl (pH 6.8), 2.5 mL glycerol, 2.0 mL (10% SDS), 0.2 mL (0.5% Bromophenol blue). Store at room temperature. Add 50 μL β-Mercaptoethanol (βME) to 950 μL sample buffer prior to its use.
6. 10X running buffer (pH 8.3): Dissolve 30.3 g Tris Base, 144.0 g Glycine and 20 10.0 g SDS in ~ 700 mL water (add more water if not dissolving). Bring up the volume to 1 L and store at 4°C.
7. 10x PBS: Weigh 80 g NaCl, 2 g KCl, 26.8 g Na₂HPO₄·7 H₂O (or 14.4 g Na₂HPO₄), 2.4 g KH₂PO₄ in 800 mL water. Adjust pH to 7.4 with HCl and make up the volume to 1 L. Store at room temperature after autoclaving.
- 25 8. 20% APS: Dissolve 200 mg ammonium persulfate in 1 mL water (make fresh every two weeks).
9. Transfer buffer for 1500 mL: Add 300 mL 10x running buffer, 300 mL methanol, 0.15 g SDS in 900 mL water and make volume to 1 L.

Plant Extraction Buffer:

	Used Concentration	Final Concentration
30	60 μl 5M NaCl	100 mM
	60 μl 0.5 M EDTA	10 mM

	600 µl	1 M Tris-HCl	200 mM
	2 µl	Tween-20	.05%
	30 µL	10% SDS	0.1%
	3 µL	BME	14 mM
5	1.2 mL	1 M Sucrose	400 mM
	1 mL	Water	
	60 µL	100 mM PMSF	2mM

Add PMSF just before use (vortex to dissolve PMSF crystals).

10 PMSF (Phenylmethyl sulfonyl fluoride): Dissolve 17.4 mg of powdered PMSF in 1 mL of methanol by vortexing and store at -20°C for up to a month.

Methods

Isolation of genomic DNA from plants.

Extract the genomic DNA from fresh green leaves using DNeasy Plant kit (QIAGEN Inc.) following vendor's instructions.

15 *Amplification of chloroplast flanking sequence.*

Species-specific flanking sequences from the chloroplast DNA or genomic DNA of a particular plant species is amplified with the help of PCR using a set of primers that are designed using known and highly conserved sequence of the tobacco chloroplast genome.

20 Conditions for running PCR reaction: There are three major steps in a PCR, which are repeated for 30 to 40 cycles. (1) *Denaturation at 94°C*: to separate double stranded chloroplast DNA. (2) *Annealing at 54 to 64°C*: primers bind to single stranded DNA with formation of hydrogen bonds and the DNA polymerase starts copying the template. (3) *Extension at 72°C*: DNA Polymerase at 72°C extends to the template that 25 strongly forms hydrogen bond with primers. Mismatched primers will not form strong hydrogen bonds and therefore, all these temperatures may vary based on DNA sequence homology. The bases complementary to the template are coupled to the primer on the 3' side. The polymerase adds dNTPs from 5' to 3', reading the template in 3' to 5' direction and bases are added complementary to the template.

30 *Chloroplast transformation vector.*

The left and right flanks are the regions in the chloroplast genome that serve as homologous recombination sites for stable integration of transgenes. A strong promoter

and the 5' UTR and 3' UTR are necessary for efficient transcription and translation of the transgenes within chloroplasts. For multiple gene expression, a single promoter may regulate the transcription of the operon, and individual ribosome binding sites must be engineered upstream of each coding sequence (2) (Fig. 10). The following steps are
5 used in vector construction:

1. Amplification of flanking sequences of plastid with primers that are designed on the basis of known sequence of the tobacco chloroplast genome (between 16S-23S region of chloroplast).
2. Insert the PCR product containing the flanking sequence of the chloroplast genome into pUC19 plasmid digested with *Pvu*II restriction enzyme (to eliminate the multiple cloning site), dephosphorylated with the help of alkaline phosphatase (CIP) for 5 min at 50°C (to prevent recircularization of cloning vector). Inactivate CIP enzyme at 68°C for 10 min.

10 Clone chloroplast transformation cassette (which is made blunt with the help of T4 DNA polymerase or Klenow filling) into a cloning vector digested at the unique *Pvu*II site in the spacer region, which is conserved in all higher plants examined so far.

Delivery of foreign genes into chloroplasts via particle gun.

This is most successful and a simple technique to deliver transgenes into plastids and is referred as Biolistic PDS-1000/ He Particle Delivery System (18,19). This
20 technique has proven to be successful for delivery of foreign DNA to target tissues in a wide variety of plant species and integration of transgenes has been achieved in chloroplast genomes of tobacco (2), *Arabidopsis* (20), potato (21), tomato (25) and transient expression in wheat (22), carrot, marigold and red pepper (23) (see Note 5).

Preparation of gold particle suspension.

- 25 1. Suspend 50-60 mg gold particles in 1 mL 100% ethanol and vortex for 2 min.
2. Spin at maximum speed ~10, 000 x g (using tabletop microcentrifuge) for 3 min.
3. Discard the supernatant.
4. Add 1ml fresh 70% ethanol and vortex for 1 min.
- 30 5. Incubate at room temperature for 15 min and shake intermittently.
6. Spin at 10, 000 x g for 2 min.

7. Discard supernatant, add 1ml sterile distilled H₂O, vortex for 1min, leave at room temperature for 1min, and spin at 10, 000 x g for 2 min.
8. Repeat above washing process three times with H₂O (step 7).
9. Resuspend the gold-pellet in 1 mL 50% glycerol, store stock in -20°C freezer.

5 *Precipitation of the chloroplast vector on gold particles for five samples.*

1. Take 50 µl the gold particles in 1.5 mL tube after vortexing for a 1 min.
2. Add 10 µl DNA (about 1 µg/µl plasmid DNA), and vortex the mixture for 30 sec.
3. Add 50 µl of 2.5 M CaCl₂ and vortex the mixture for 30 sec.
- 10 4. Add 20 µl of 0.1 M spermidine and vortex the mixture for 20 min at 4°C.

Washing of chloroplast vector coated on gold particles.

1. Add 200 µl 100% ethanol and vortex for 30 sec.
2. Spin at 3000 x g for 40 sec.
3. Pour off ethanol supernatant.
- 15 4. Repeat ethanol washings five times.
5. In the last step, pour off ethanol carefully and add 35-40 µl ethanol (100%).

Preparation of macrocarriers.

1. Sterilize macrocarriers by dipping in 100% ethanol for 15 min and insert them into sterile steel ring holder with the help of a plastic cap when air-dried.
- 20 2. Vortex the gold-plasmid DNA suspension and pipet 8-10 µl in the center of macrocarrier and let it air dry.

Gene gun setup for bombardment of samples.

1. Wipe the gun chamber and holders with 100% ethanol using fine tissue paper (do not wipe the door with alcohol).
- 25 2. Turn on the vacuum pump.
3. Turn on the valve (Helium pressure regulator) of Helium gas tank (anti-clockwise).
4. Adjust the gauge valve (adjustable valve) ~200 to 250 psi above the desired rupture disk pressure (clockwise) using adjustment handle.
- 30 5. Turn on the gene gun.
6. Place the rupture disc (sterilized by dipping in 100% ethanol for 5 min) in the rupture disc-retaining cap and tightly screw to the gas acceleration tube.

7. Place a stopping screen in the macrocarrier launch assembly and above that place macrocarrier with gold particles with chloroplast vector facing down towards screen. Screw assembly with a macrocarrier coverlid and insert in the gun chamber.
- 5 8. Place an intact leaf or explants to be bombarded on a filter paper (Whatman No. 1) soaked in medium containing no antibiotics. Place sample plate over target plate shelf, insert in the gun chamber and close the bombardment chamber door.
9. Press Vac switch to build pressure (up to 28 inches of Hg) in the vacuum gauge display. Turn same switch down at hold point and press Fire switch until you hear a burst sound of the ruptured disc.
- 10 10. Press Vent switch to release the vacuum and open the chamber to remove sample.
11. Shut down the system by closing the main valve (Helium pressure regulator) on the Helium gas cylinder. Create some vacuum in the gene gun chamber and keep using fire switch on and off until both pressure gauges' show zero reading. Release the vacuum pressure and turn off the gene gun and vacuum pump.
- 15 12. Incubate bombarded sample plates in the culture room for two days in the dark (i.e. covered with aluminum foil) and on the third day cut explants in appropriate pieces and place on the selection medium.

20 ***Plant tissue culture and chloroplast transformation.***

Tobacco chloroplast transformation.

A highly efficient and reproducible protocol has been established for *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. Petit Havana (Daniell, H. (1997) *Methods in Mol. Biol. Recombinant gene expression protocols.* 62,463-489.

- 25 1. Bombard 4 weeks old dark green tobacco leaves on the abaxial (bottom side) side with the chloroplast vector and incubate leaves in the dark for 2 days on selection free medium.
2. On the third day cut bombarded leaf explants into small square pieces (5 mm) and place explants facing abaxial surface towards selection medium containing MS salts, 1mg/l thiamine HCl, 100mg/l myo-inositol, 3% sucrose, 1mg/l BAP and 0.1 mg/l IAA along with 500 mg/l spectinomycin as a selective agent.
- 30

3. Transgenic shoots should appear after three to five weeks of transformation. Cut the shoot leaves again into small square explants (2 mm) and subject to a second round of selection for achieving homoplasmy on fresh medium.
4. Regenerate transgenic shoots (confirmed by PCR for transgene integration) on rooting medium containing MS salts, 1mg/l thiamine HCl, 100mg/l myo-inositol, 2% sucrose and 1mg/l IBA with 500mg/l spectinomycin.
5. Transfer transgenic plants into pots under high humidity and move them to green house or growth chamber for further growth and characterization.

Plastid transformation of edible crops.

10 The concept of universal vector for using the chloroplast DNA from one plant species to transform another species (of unknown sequence) was developed by the Daniell group (8). Using this concept both tomato and potato chloroplast genomes were transformed as described below.

Potato chloroplast transformation.

15 Using the tobacco chloroplast vector, leaf tissues of potato cultivar FL1607 was transformed via biolistics, and stable transgenic plants were recovered using the selective *aadA* gene marker and the visual green fluorescent protein (GFP) reporter gene (21).

1. Bombard potato leaves (3-4 week old) and incubate in the dark for 2 days on selection free medium.
2. Third day excise leaves into small square pieces (5 mm) and place on MS medium containing B5 vitamins, 5 mg/l ZR, 0.1 NAA, and 3% sucrose. Gradually increase spectinomycin selection pressure (40 to 400 mg/l) after every two weeks subculture under diffuse light.
- 25 3. Regenerate shoots from transgenic potato calli on MS medium containing B5 vitamins, 0.01mg/L NAA, 0.1mg/L GA3, 2% sucrose and 40-400 mg/l spectinomycin.
4. Transfer transgenic shoots on basal MS medium containing B5 vitamins, 2% sucrose and 40-400 mg/l spectinomycin for root induction. Transfer transgenic 30 plantlets to growth chamber.

Tomato chloroplast transformation.

Using the tobacco chloroplast vector, tomato (*Lycopersicon esculentum* cv. IAC Santa Clara) plants with transgenic plastids were generated using very low intensity of light (25).

1. Bombard four-week-old tomato leaves and incubate in the dark for 2 days on
5 selection free medium.
2. Excise bombarded leaves into small pieces and place on shoot induction medium containing 0.2 mg/L IAA, 3 mg/L BAP, 3% sucrose and 300 mg/L spectinomycin.
3. Select spectinomycin-resistant primary calli after a three to four month duration
10 without any shoot induction.
4. Regenerate shoots in about four weeks after transfer of transgenic calli to shoot induction medium containing 0.2 mg/L IAA, 2 mg/L ZR, 2% sucrose and 300 mg/L spectinomycin then root on hormone-free medium. Transfer regenerated transgenic plants into the greenhouse.

15 ***Molecular analysis of transgenic plants.***

PCR screening of transgenic shoots.

This method has been used to distinguish between mutants, nuclear and chloroplast transgenic plants. By landing one primer on the native chloroplast genome adjacent to the point of integration and a second primer on the *aadA* gene (26. PCR product of an appropriate size should be generated in chloroplast transformants. Since this PCR product cannot be obtained in nuclear transgenic plants or mutants, the possibility of nuclear integration or mutants should be eliminated.

- 1) Extract the genomic DNA from transgenic leaf tissue using DNeasy Plant kit (QIAGEN Inc.) by following vender's instructions. For lower amount of
25 transgenic tissues, volume of buffers may be reduced appropriately.
- 2) Run PCR reaction with Taq DNA Polymerase (QIAGEN Inc.) using appropriate primers following the same conditions as described above for amplification of flanking sequences.

Analysis of homoplasmy by Southern blot.

- 30 In Southern blot analysis, tobacco plastid genome digested with suitable restriction enzymes should produce a smaller fragment (flanking region only) in wild type plants compared to transgenic chloroplast that include transgene cassette as well as

the flanking region. In addition, homoplasmy in transgenic plants is achieved when only the transgenic fragment is observed.

Transfer of DNA to membrane.

1. Digest the genomic DNA (~2 to 10 µg) with suitable restriction enzymes from
5 transgenic samples (including wild type as a control) and run digested DNA on 0.8% agarose gel containing 5 µL EtBr (from 10 mg/mL stock) in 100 mL for four hours at 40V.
2. Soak gel in 0.25 N HCl (depurination solution) for 15 minutes and rinse gel twice in distilled H₂O for 5 minutes.
- 10 3. Soak gel for 20 minutes in transfer buffer to denature DNA.
4. Transfer overnight DNA from gel to nylon membrane (pre-soak first in water, then in transfer buffer for 5 minutes) using the transfer buffer.
5. Next day, rinse membrane twice with 2x SSC buffer for 5 minutes each and air-dry for 5 minutes on filter papers. Cross-link transferred DNA to membrane
15 using GS GeneLinker UV Chamber (Bio-Rad) at appropriate (C3) setting.

Preparation of probe.

1. Digest any plasmid (containing flanking sequences of the chloroplast genome) with appropriate restriction enzymes.
2. Denature 45 µL flanking DNA fragment (50-250 ng) at 95°C for 5 minutes, then
20 place on ice for 2-3 minutes.
3. Add denatured probe to Ready-To-Go DNA Labeling Beads (-dCTP) tube (Amersham Biosciences, USA) and gently mix by flicking the tube.
4. Add 5 µL radioactive $\alpha^{32}\text{P}$ (dCTP; Amersham Biosciences, USA) to probe mixture and incubate at 37°C for 1 hour and filter the probe using ProbeQuant G-
25 50 Micro Columns (Amersham Pharmacia Biotech Inc. USA).

Prehybridization and hybridization.

Place the blot (DNA transfer side facing towards the solution) in a hybridization bottle and add 10 mL Quik-Hyb (Stratagene, USA).

Incubate for 1 hour at 68°C. Add 100 µL sonicated salmon sperm (10 mg/mL
30 stock; Stratagene, USA) to the labeled probe and heat at 94°C for 5 minutes and add to bottle containing membrane and Quik-Hyb solution. Incubate for 1 hour at 68°C.

Washing and autoradiography.

1. Discard Quik-Hyb solution with probe and wash membrane twice in 50 mL (2x SSC buffer and 0.1% SDS) for 15 minutes at room temperature.
2. Wash membrane twice in 50 mL (0.1x SSC buffer and 0.1% SDS) for 15 minutes at 60°C.
- 5 3. Wrap the wash membrane in saran wrap and expose blot to x-ray film in the dark and leave at -70°C until ready for development.

Determination of transgene expression by Western blot.

Extraction of plant protein.

1. Grind 100 mg of leaf in liquid nitrogen and add 200 µL of extraction buffer to samples on ice.
- 10 2. Add appropriate volume of freshly prepared 2x Sample loading buffer to an aliquot plant extract (from a stock containing 50 µL β-mercaptoethanol and 950 µL sample loading buffer).
3. Boil samples for 4 minutes with loading dye and centrifuge for 2 minutes at 10,000 x g, then immediately load 20 µL samples into gel.
- 15

Running gel.

Load samples on gel and run for half hour at 100 V, then 1 hour at 150 V until the marker bands corresponding to your protein are in middle.

Transfer of protein to membrane.

- 20 1. Transfer protein from gel to membrane using Mini Transfer Blot Module at 30 V overnight or 65 V for 2 hours or 100 V for 1 hour. Membrane wrapped in saran wrap can be stored at -20°C for a few days if necessary.

Membrane blocking

1. After transfer, rinse membrane with water and incubate membrane in PTM (100 mL 1x PBS, 50 µL 0.05% Tween 20, and 3 g dry milk (3%) for 1 hour at room temperature.
- 25 2. Add primary antibody in suitable dilution for 15 mL and incubate for 2 hours at room temperature. Wash membrane twice with 1x PBS for 5 minutes each.
3. Add secondary antibody in proper dilution for 20 mL. Incubate for 1.5 hours at room temperature on a shaker.
- 30 4. Wash twice with PT (100 ml 1x PBS + 50 µL Tween 20) for 15 minutes and finally with 1x PBS for 10 minutes.

Exposure of the blot to X-ray film.

1. Mix 750 µL of each chemiluminescent solution (Luminol Enhancer and Stable Peroxide) in 1.5 mL tube and add to membrane, cover thoroughly.
2. Wipe out extra solution and expose blot to x-ray film for appropriate duration
5 and develop film.

Seed sterilization

1. Vortex small amount of seeds into microcentrifuge tube with 1 mL 70% ethanol for 1 minute. Discard ethanol after brief spin.
2. Add 1 mL disinfecting solution (1.5% Bleach and 0.1% Tween 20) in tube and
10 vortex intermittently for 15 min. Discard solution after brief spin.
3. Wash the seed thrice with sterile distilled water.
4. Spray seeds with sterile water on plate containing RMOP basal medium supplemented with 500 µg/mL spectinomycin to determine maternal inheritance in transgenic chloroplast plants.

15 Evaluation of results.*Maternal inheritance in chloroplast transgenic plants.*

Transgenes integrated into chloroplast genomes are inherited maternally. This is evident when transgenic seed of tobacco are germinated on RMOP basal medium containing 500 µg/mL spectinomycin. There should be no detrimental effect of the
20 selection agent in transgenic seedlings whereas untransformed seedlings will be affected.

CTB-GMI-gangliosides binding ELISA assay.

1. Coat microtiter plate (96 well ELISA plate) with monosialoganglioside-GM1 {3.0 µg/mL in bicarbonate buffer (15 mM Na₂CO₃, 35 mM NaHCO₃, pH 9.6)}
25 and as a control, coat BSA (3.0 µg/mL in bicarbonate buffer) in few wells.
2. Incubate plate overnight at 4°C.
3. Block wells with 1% (w/v) bovine serum albumin (BSA) in 0.01 M phosphate-buffered saline (PBS) for two hours at 37°C.
4. Wash wells thrice with PBST buffer (PBS containing 0.05% Tween 20).
- 30 5. Incubate plate by adding soluble protein from transformed and untransformed plants and bacterial CTB in PBS.

6. Add primary antibodies (rabbit anti cholera serum diluted 1:8000 in 0.01 M PBST containing 0.5% BSA) and incubate plate for 2 hours at 37°C.
7. Wash well thrice with PBST buffer.
8. Add secondary antibodies diluted 1:50,000 (mouse anti rabbit IgG-alkaline phosphatase conjugate in 0.01 M PBST containing 0.5% BSA) and incubate plate for 2 hours at 37°C.
- 5
9. Develop plate with Sigma Fast pNPP substrate. Stop reaction by adding 3 M NaOH and read plate absorbance at 405 nm.

The macrophage lysis assay is as follows:

- 10 1. Isolate crude extract protein from 100 mg transgenic leaf using 200 μ L of extraction buffer containing CHAPS detergent (4% CHAPS, 10 mM EDTA, 100 mM NaCl, 200 mM Tris-HCl, pH 8.0, 400 mM sucrose, 14 mM β -mercaptoethanol, 2 mM PMSF) and one without CHAPS detergent.
2. Spin samples for five minutes at 10, 000 x g and use both supernatant and homogenate for assay
- 15 3. Plate macrophage cells RAW 264.7 (grown to 50% confluence) into 96-wells plate, incubated in 120 μ L Dulbecco's Modified Eagle's Medium (DMEM; from Invitrogen life technologies).
4. Aspirate medium from wells and add 100 μ L medium containing 250 ng/mL proteins in crude leaf extract.
- 20 5. In control plate, add only DMEM with no leaf fraction to test toxicity of plant material and buffers.
6. In another plate, add 40 μ L dilutions onto RAW 264.7 cells from plant samples, which serially diluted 2 fold, so that the top row had plant extract at 1:14 dilution.
- 25 7. Add 20 μ L of MTT 3-[4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl]-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide; Sigma) to each well containing cells (from a stock 5mg/ml MTT dissolved in 1xPBS and filter sterilize) after 5 hours to assess the cell death.
8. Incubate the plate at 37°C for 5 hours. Remove media with needle and syringe.
- 30 Add 200 μ L of DMSO to each well and pipette up and down to dissolve crystals. Transfer to plate reader and measure absorbance at 550nm.

Active PA was found in both the supernatant and homogenate fractions. However, maximum macrophage lysis activity was noticed in supernatant when extraction buffer was used with CHAPS detergent.

Cholera toxin (CTB) antigen as an edible vaccine .

5 Chloroplast transgenic plants are ideal for production of vaccines. The heatlabilie toxin B subunits of *E. coli* enterotoxin (LTB), or cholera toxin of *Vibrio cholerae* (CTB) have been considered as potential candidates for vaccine antigens. Integration of the unmodified native *CTB* gene into the chloroplast genome has demonstrated high levels of CTB accumulation in transgenic chloroplasts (Daniell, H.,
10 et al. (2001). *J. Mol. Biol.* 311,1001-1009.). This new approach not only allowed the high level expression of native *CTB* gene but also enabled the multimeric proteins to be assembled properly in the chloroplast, which is essential because of the critical role of quaternary structure for the function of many vaccine antigens. The expression level of
15 CTB in transgenic plants was between 3.5% and 4.1% tsp and the functionality of the protein was demonstrated by binding aggregates of assembled pentamers in plant extracts similar to purified bacterial antigen, and binding assays confirmed that both chloroplast-synthesized and bacterial CTB bind to the intestinal membrane GM1-ganglioside receptor, confirming correct folding and disulfide bond formation of CTB pentamers within transgenic chloroplasts (Fig. 11).

20 *Oral delivery of vaccines and selection of transgenic plants without the use of antibiotic selectable markers.*

Betaine aldehyde dehydrogenase (*BADH*) gene from spinach has been used as a selectable marker to transform the chloroplast genome of tobacco (Daniell, H. et al.,
25 (2001) *Curr. Genet.* 39,109-116). Transgenic plants were selected on media containing betaine aldehyde (BA). Transgenic chloroplasts carrying *BADH* activity convert toxic BA to the beneficial glycine betaine (GB). Tobacco leaves bombarded with a construct containing both *aadA* and *BADH* genes showed very dramatic differences in the efficiency of shoot regeneration. Transformation and regeneration was 25% more efficient with BA selection, and plant propagation was more rapid on BA in comparison
30 to spectinomycin. Chloroplast transgenic plants showed 15 to 18 fold higher *BADH* activity at different developmental stages than untransformed controls. Expression of high *BADH* level and resultant accumulation of glycine betaine did not result in any

pleiotropic effects and transgenic plants were morphologically normal and set seeds as untransformed control plants.

Production of human therapeutic proteins in transgenic chloroplasts .

Human serum albumin (HSA) protein.

5 Human Serum Albumin (HSA) accounts for 60% of the total protein in blood and widely used in a number of human therapies. Chloroplast transgenic plants were generated expressing HSA (Fernandez-San Millan et al., (2003) *Plant Biotechnol. J.* 1,71-79). Levels of HSA expression in chloroplast transgenic plants was achieved up to 11.1% t.s.p. Formation of HSA inclusion bodies within transgenic chloroplasts was
10 advantageous for purification of protein. Inclusion bodies were precipitated by centrifugation and separated easily from the majority of cellular proteins present in the soluble fraction with a single centrifugation step. Purification of inclusion bodies by centrifugation may eliminate the need for expensive affinity columns or chromatographic techniques.

15 ***Purification of HSA.***

1. Solubilize the HSA inclusion bodies from transformed tissues using extraction buffer containing 0.2M NaCl, 25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4), 2mM PMSF and 0.1% Triton X-100.
2. Spin at 10, 000 x g. Suspend the pellet in buffer containing 6M Gu-HCl, 0.1M βME and 0.25 mM Tris-HCl (pH 7.4).
- 20 3. Dilute plant extract 100-fold in buffer containing 100 mM NaCl, 50 mM Tris-HCl (pH 8.5) and 1 mM EDTA.
4. Concentrate HSA protein by precipitation using a polyethyleneglycol treatment at 37%.
- 25 5. Separate protein fractions by running a SDS-PAGE gel and stain gel with silver regent following vendor's instruction (Bio-Rad, USA).

Electron microscopy and immunogold labeling.

1. Cut the transformed and untransformed leaf in 1-3 mm squares.
2. Fix them in 0.1 M cacodylate buffer pH 7.4 (2.5% glutaraldehyde, 2% paraformaldehyde and 5 mM CaCl₂) for 15 minutes under vacuum and 12 hours at 4°C.
- 30 3. Rinse samples twice in 0.1M cacodylate buffer (pH 7.4) after fixation.

4. Dehydrate fixed samples through a graded ethanol series to 95%, then implant in LRW resin at 60°C for 24 hours.
5. Cut ultra-thin sections using a Leica Ultracut T ultramicrotome and collect sections onto nickel grids.
- 5 6. Incubate sections in 0.05M glycine prepared in PBS buffer for 15 minutes to inactivate residual aldehyde groups.
7. Place grids onto drops of blocking solution (PBS containing 2% non-fat dry milk) and incubate for 30 minutes
8. Incubate sections for 1 hour in a goat anti-human albumin polyclonal antibody (dilution range from 1:1000 to 1:10,000 in blocking solution).
- 10 9. Wash sections with blocking solution 6 X 5 minutes each.
- 10 10. Incubate sections for 2 hours with a rabbit anti-goat IgG secondary antibody conjugate to 10 nm gold diluted 1:40 in blocking solution.
11. Wash sections 6 X 5 minutes in blocking solution and 3 X 5 minutes with PBS, and fix sections in 2% glutaraldehyde diluted in PBS for 5 minutes.
- 15 12. Wash fixed sections in PBS 3 X 5 minutes, then in distilled water 5 X 2 min each.
13. Stain sections using uranyl acetate and lead citrate and examine samples under transmission electron microscope at 60kv.

20 Notes

1. Gold particles suspended in 50% glycerol may be stored for several months at -20°C. Avoid refreezing and thawing spermidine stock; use once after thawing and discard the remaining solution. Use freshly prepared CaCl₂ solution after filter sterilization. Do not autoclave.
- 25 2. Precipitation efficiency of DNA on gold and spreading of DNA-gold particles mixture on macrocarriers is very important. For high transformation efficiency via biolistics, a thick film of gold particles should appear on macrocarrier disks after alcohol evaporation. Scattered or poor gold precipitation reduces the transformation efficiency.
- 30 3. Generally, a 1000 bp flanking sequence region on each side of the expression cassette is adequate to facilitate stable integration of transgenes.

4. Use of the 5' untranslated region (5' UTR) and the 3' untranslated region (3' UTR) regulatory signals are necessary for higher levels of transgene expression in plastids (13). The expression of transgene in the plant chloroplast depends on a functional promoter, stable mRNA, efficient ribosomal binding sites; efficient translation is determined by the 5' and 3' untranslated regions (UTR).
5 Chloroplast transformation elements *Prrn*, *psbA5'UTR*, *3'UTR* can be amplified from tobacco chloroplast genome.
5. Bombarded leaves after two-days dark incubation should be excised in small square pieces (5-7 mm) for first round of selection and regenerated transgenic shoots should be excised into small square pieces (2-4 mm) for a second round of selection.
10
6. Temperature for plant growth chamber should be around 26-28°C for appropriate growth of tobacco, potato and tomato tissue culture. Initial transgenic shoot induction in potato and tomato require diffuse light. However,
15 higher intensity is not harmful for tobacco.
7. Transformation efficiency is very poor for both potato and tomato cultivars compared to tobacco.
8. Tobacco chloroplast vector gives low frequency of transformation if used for other plant species. For example, when petunia chloroplast flanking sequences
20 were used to transform the tobacco chloroplast genome (DeGray, G. et al., (2001), *Plant Physiol.* 127,852-862.), it resulted in very low transformation efficiency.

Under diffuse light conditions, highly regenerating tomato cultivar (Microtom) shoots produce premature flowering that inhibit further growth of transgenic plants.
25 Therefore, after the first shoot induction phase, shoots should be moved to normal light conditions.

ILLUSTRATIVE EXAMPLE

Reference will now be made in detail to aspects of the invention, which, together
30 with the following example, serve to explain the principles of the invention. The following example is intended as a non-limiting example, and is no way intended as a limitation.

This non-limiting example shows integration of a recombinant IFN α 2b containing a polyhistidine purification tag as well as a thrombin cleavage site into the chloroplast genome of a low-nicotine tobacco variety (LAMD-609) which could be used for animal studies. Homoplasmy was achieved in the T₀ generation as determined by 5 Southern blot. Western blots detected monomeric and multimeric forms of IFN α 2b using interferon alpha monoclonal antibody. ELISAs were used to quantify up to 12.5% of total soluble protein in LAMD-609 leaf tissues. Two different bioassays confirm that the expressed transgene is functioning as well as the human-drug counterpart

10 Chloroplast vectors: PCR was used to generate a 700 bp *IFN α 2b* gene cassette (HIS/THR/IFN α 2b) containing both a thrombin cleavage site and a polyhistidine tag at the 5' end and a *NotI* restrictions site at the 3' end to subclone into the universal chloroplast expression vector, pLD-CtV (5.9 kb). The resulting vector, pLD-RF-IFN α 2b (6.6 kb, see Fig. 1) was used to transform tobacco chloroplasts. The *trnI* and 15 *trnA* genes were used as flanking sequences for homologous recombination to insert the *IFN α 2b* containing cassette into the spacer region between the these two tRNA genes in the inverted repeat region of the chloroplast genome, as reported previously. The constitutive 16s rRNA promoter, which can be recognized by both the chloroplast encoded RNA polymerase and the nuclear encoded RNA polymerase, was used to drive 20 transcription. The *aadA* gene conferring spectinomycin resistance was used for selection of transgenic shoots. The *IFN α 2b* gene coding for recombinant IFN α 2b was regulated by the *psbA* 5' and 3' elements. The 5'UTR from *psbA*, including its promoter, was used for transcription and translation enhancement and the 3'UTR region conferred transcript stability.

25 Since oral delivery of IFN α 2b is highly desired, the above *IFN α 2b* gene cassette was integrated into two different varieties of tobacco: Petit Havana (model) and a low-nicotine hybrid tobacco called LAMD-609, which could be used to test oral delivery of IFN α 2b in animal studies. Also, it is inserted into the carrot plastid transformation vectors.

30 Transgene integration into the chloroplast genome by PCR analysis: Chloroplast transgenic lines were generated by particle bombardment as described previously. After bombarding *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. Petit Havana and LAMD-609 tobacco leaves with

the chloroplast vector, the leaves were grown on selective medium containing 500 µg/ml and 300 µg/ml spectinomycin, respectively. For Petit Havana two primer sets were used to identify transgenic lines. For the 3P/3M set, the 3P primer annealed to the chloroplast genome outside of the inserted cassette and the 3M primer annealed to the 5 chimeric *aadA* (see Fig. 1). When both primers annealed, a 1.65 kb PCR product was observed, however, there was no PCR product in the untransformed (-) Petit Havana line. No PCR product should be observed if the foreign gene cassette was integrated into the nuclear genome or if the plants were mutants lacking the *aadA* gene. Out of the 6 putative transgenic lines shown, 5 were positive for insertion of the foreign cassette.

10 For the 5P/2M set, the 5P primer annealed to the chimeric *aadA* gene and the 2P primer annealed to the *trnA* gene within the cassette. When both of the primers annealed, a 2.3kb PCR product was observed, however, there was no PCR product in the untransformed (-) Petit Havana line. The correct size of PCR product (2.3kb) indicated that the entire foreign gene cassette and not just the *aadA* gene had been integrated into 15 the chloroplast genome. For the LAMD-609, two primer sets were used to identify transgenic lines (see Fig. 2). All of the putative LAMD-609 transgenic lines shown were positive for insertion of the foreign gene cassette.

Chloroplast integration of transgenes and homoplasmy: Southern blots were done to further verify that the transgenes had been integrated into the chloroplast 20 genome and to determine homoplasmy (containing only transformed chloroplast genomes) or heteroplasmy (containing both transformed and untransformed chloroplast genomes). Total plant DNA from transformed plants was digested with the enzyme *Bam*HI which generated a 9.9-kb when probed with the .81 kb probe that hybridizes to the *trnI* and *trnA* flanking sequences (see Fig. 3). Pg 65. Untransformed plant DNA 25 from both tobacco varieties generated only a 7.9 kb fragment, indicating no integration of foreign DNA. Transgenic plant DNA (T_0) generated only the 9.9 kb fragment in all but one, indicating homoplasmy (contained only transformed chloroplast genomes). Note that in plant #3c, two fragments indicate heteroplasmy (presence of both untransformed and transformed chloroplast genomes). Attainment of homoplasmy in 30 the transformants provides an estimate of the integrated transgene copy number of approximately 10,000 copies per tobacco leaf cell and indicates that homoplasmy can be achieved in the T_0 generation (first generation of a transgenic line).

IFN α 2b expression in transgenic chloroplasts: Western blots were performed on leaf extracts of transgenic lines for both varieties of tobacco. The total plant protein was separated using 15% SDS-PAGE. The HIS/THR/IFN α 2b protein was detected by mouse MAB against human IFN α . For LAMD-609, western blots detected monomers and multimers of HIS/THR/IFN α 2b protein at approximately 21.5 kDa, which is smaller than the PEG-Intron™ standard at approximately 32 kDa (see Fig. 4). For Petit Havana, western blots detected monomers and multimers of HIS/THR/IFN α 2b protein at approximately 21.5 kDa, which is slightly larger than 19.2kDa of the Intron®A standard (see Fig. 5).

Quantification of IFN α 2b in transgenic chloroplasts: To quantify the amount of IFN α 2b in transgenic Petit Havana and LAMD-609 leaf extracts, an indirect enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) was used. The currently marketed drug called PEG-Intron™ (recombinant IFN α 2b conjugated to monomethoxy polyethylene glycol) manufactured by the Schering Corporation was used to make an eight-point standard curve. Plant protein extracts were diluted into various volumes of coating buffer to determine the dilution that would be in the linear range of PEG-Intron™ standard curve. The primary antibody was Mouse Monoclonal Antibody Against Human Interferon (MMHA-2). The secondary antibody was Goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase. The addition of One Step Substrate (TMB) into the wells resulted in a color change that was eventually read on a Bio-Tek Instrument plate reader with a 450nm filter.

The total soluble protein (tsp) in the plant leaf extracts was determined with a Bradford Bio-Rad Protein Assay. The levels of IFN α 2b in transgenic Petit Havana and LAMD-609 were calculated as a percentage of the total soluble protein of leaf extracts. The IFN α 2b concentration (ng/ μ l) was divided by the tsp (ng/ μ l) and then multiplied by 100 to give a percentage (see Fig. 6). The highest amount of soluble IFN α 2b was observed in the young leaves, probably because of low level of protease. The transgenic line with the lowest expression of IFN α 2b was heteroplasmic (see Figs. 5&6) therefore, the level of expression corresponded to the levels of homoplasmy or heteroplasmy. Different levels of expression among T₀ transgenic lines are not uncommon due to heteroplasmy or other physiological conditions. The quantity of IFN α 2b produced in

chloroplasts was up to 18.8% of total soluble protein in Petit Havana and up to 12.5% in LAMD-609. The T1 generation transgenic lines showed up to 27% IFN α 2b in the total protein. The protein was expressed in such large amounts that it could be seen in Coomassie gels even in crude plant extracts. Because majority of IFN α 2b is seen in 5 the total protein and not in the supernatant, this allows easy purification and protection from proteolytic degradation. Northern blots show that IFN α 2b is transcribed quite efficiently in chloroplast transgenic lines. These expression levels are more than adequate for either histidine-tag purification or for use in oral IFN α 2b delivery for animal or clinical studies.

10 As shown above, any and all interferons may be expressed in transgenic chloroplasts without any fusion proteins or with fusion proteins as desired for purification and stability.

Study of bioactivity of IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plants

15 Production of tobacco plant extracts

Leaves of IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plants were collected and frozen in aliquots at -80° C. After that, one aliquot was pulverized in liquid nitrogen and 0.1 gram of dry weight of plant was homogenized in 400 μ L of extraction buffer (15 mM Na₂CO₃, 35 mM NaHCO₃, 3mM NaN₃, 0.1% Tween 20, pH:9.6). The homogenate was 20 centrifuged at 6000 xg to eliminate cell debris. The soluble part was tested for IFN- α by western-blot. Also, as negative control, we performed the same extraction protocol for non-transgenic tobacco plants. As shown in fig 1, IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extract was positive for IFN- α .

The above procedure is for extraction of total soluble protein. The amount of 25 IFN- α 2 in this extract was quantified by comparing, in western-blot, the IFN- α 2 band from transgenic plants with the commercial IFN- α 2 band (Intron A, Shering-Plough). Intron A is a solution of purified IFN- α 2b at 75 μ g mL.

Bioactivity of IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plant extracts

The method to determine IFN- α 2 activity is based on its antiviral properties. 30 The procedure measures the ability of IFN- α to protect HeLa cells against the cytopathic effect of encephalomyocarditis virus (EMC). The assay was performed in a

96-well microtiter plate. First, 2×10^4 HeLa cells were seeded per well in 150 μL of medium containing serial IFN- α dilutions and incubated for 24 hours. 10^5 PFU of EMC virus was added per well and 24 hours later the cytopathic effect was measured as follows. Medium was removed, wells were rinsed twice with PBS and stained with 5 methyl violet dye solution and the optical density was read at 540 nm. The values of optical density are proportional to the antiviral activity of IFN- α . The activity of IFN- α 2 from transgenic plants was compared with that of commercial IFN- α 2 (Intron A). In parallel possible toxicity was tested as was the possible antiviral effect of tobacco plant extract in the previous bioassay. The toxicity of tobacco plants against HeLa cells, was 10 determined incubating the same serial dilutions of IFN- α 2 transgenic plant extracts with HeLa cells, but without adding EMC virus. The antiviral effect for other possible components of tobacco plants was tested by incubating serial dilutions of non-transgenic tobacco plant extract with HeLa cells and adding EMC virus.

The viability of HeLa cells with IFN- α 2 transgenic plants extracts was 100% 15 when we did not add EMC virus, indicating that the dilutions of IFN- α 2 transgenic plants extracts tested are not toxic for HeLa cells. In the same way, no antiviral effect of non-transgenic tobacco plant extract was observed when it was incubated with HeLa cells infected by EMV virus. As shown in Fig. 6, we observed that IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plant extracts was as active as Inton A.

Also, the IFN- α activity was tested by measuring the mRNA levels of two genes directly induced by IFN- α : 2'-5'oligoadenylate synthetase (2'-5'OA) and STAT-2. For such a study, 0.4×10^6 HeLa cells were seeded in sterile six-well plate and incubated overnight. At this time, 37 ng/mL of Intron A or IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plants was added. Five hours later, HeLa cells were removed and total RNA was extracted 25 following the Ultraspec protocol, which is based on the method described by Chomczynski and Sacchi. The mRNA levels of 2'-5'OA and Stat-2 are measured by RT-PCR using specific primers for each gene. β -actin was used as internal control. As shown in Fig. 7, IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extract induced the expression of both 2'-5'OA and STAT-2 mRNAs.

30 The aforementioned bioactivity results allowed the following conclusion:

IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plants produce IFN- α 2; the IFN- α 2 produced by transgenic tobacco plants is bioactive; and the bioactivity of IFN- α 2 produced by transgenic tobacco plants is similar to commercial IFN- α 2 (Intron A).

Expression of Interferon α 2b in transgenic chloroplasts and study of functionality

5 A recombinant IFN- α 2 b containing a polyhistidine purification tag, as well as, a thrombin cleavage site was ligated into a universal chloroplast expression vector that uses *trnI* and *trnA* genes (chloroplast transfer RNAs coding for isoleucine and alanine) from the inverted repeat region of the tobacco chloroplast genome as flanking sequences for homologous recombination. The resulting vector, pLD-RF-IFN α 2b, was bombarded
10 into Petit Havana and a low-nicotine variety of tobacco, LAMD-609. The *His/Thr/IFN α 2b* cassette was integrated into the chloroplast genome of both varieties of tobacco. Western blots detected monomer and multimeric forms of IFN α 2b using interferon alpha monoclonal antibody (MAB). Southern blots confirmed stable, site-specific integration of transgenes into chloroplast genomes and determined homoplasmy
15 or heteroplasmy in the T₀ generation. In the Petit Havana transgenic lines, homoplasmy of chloroplast genomes occurs in the first generation and this corresponds to the highest level of IFN α 2b expression. ELISAs were used to quantify up to 18.8% of total soluble protein in Petit Havana and up to 12.5% in LAMD-609. These expression levels are more than adequate for either histidine-tag purification or for use in oral IFN α 2b
20 delivery for animal or clinical studies.

The method to determine IFN- α 2 activity is based on its antiviral properties. The procedure measures the ability of IFN- α to protect HeLa cells against the cytopathic effect of encephalomyocarditis virus (EMC). We observed that IFN- α 2 from transgenic tobacco plant extracts was as active as commercially produced Inton A.
25 Also, the IFN- α 2 activity was tested by measuring the mRNA levels of two genes directly induced by IFN- α 2: 2'-5'oligoadenylate synthetase (2'-5'OA) and STAT-2. The mRNA levels of 2'-5'OA and Stat-2 were measured by RT-PCR using specific primers for each gene. β -actin was used as internal control. IFN- α 2 transgenic tobacco plant extract induced the expression of both 2'-5'OA and STAT-2 mRNAs. Therefore,
30 transgenic tobacco chloroplasts produced large amounts on interferon and interferon was fully active and functional.

As is understood in the art any of a number of interferons are suitable for use in this invention. For purposes of illustration a non limiting list of interferons, which have been fully characterized in the art, is provided.

A number of Human interferon genes is also described in J. Interferon Res.
5 13:443-444(1993).

Table 1 shows an exemplary list of interferon genes, and their specific descriptions.

Table 1

Accession ID	Left Marker	Right Marker	Max Het.	Name
GDB:223545	1Q22	1q22		IFI16 IFNGIP1 interferon, gamma-inducible protein 16
GDB:120620	10q23	10q24	0.0768	IFI11 IFI56 interferon-induced protein with tetratricopeptide repeats 1 Hs.85121 G10P1 IFNA11 IFI-56 interferon-induced protein 56 GARG-16 Hs.20315
GDB:119328	9p22	9p22	0.7200	IFNI@ IFNA interferon, type 1, cluster IFNI@
GDB:13635	9p22	9p22		IFNA1 Hs.37026 interferon, alpha 1
GDB:136354	9p22	9p22		IFNA10 Hs.1510 interferon, alpha 10
GDB:136355	9p22	9p22		IFNA13 interferon, alpha 13
GDB:136356	9p22	9p22		IFNA14 Hs.93907 interferon, alpha 14
GDB:136357	9p22	9p22		IFNA16 Hs.56303 interferon, alpha 16
GDB:136358	9p22	9p22		IFNA17 interferon, alpha 17
GDB:136359	9p22	9p22		IFNA2 Hs.1739 interferon, alpha 2

GDB:136360	9p22	9p22			IFNA21 Hs.836 interferon, alpha 21
GDB:136361	9p22	9p22			IFNA4 interferon, alpha 4
GDB:136362	9p22	9p22			IFNA5 interferon, alpha 5
GDB:136363	9p22	9p22			IFNA6 interferon, alpha 6
GDB:136364	9p22	9p22			IFNA7 interferon, alpha 7
GDB:136365	9p22	9p22			IFNA8 Hs.73890 interferon, alpha 8
GDB:136366	9p22	9p22			IFNAP22 interferon, alpha pseudogene 22
GDB:120078	21q223.1 21q22.11	21q22.1 21q22.11	0.8300		IFNAR1 interferon (alpha, beta and omega) receptor 1 IFRC
					IFNAR Hs.1513 INTERFERON-ALPHA/BETA RECEPTOR ALPHA CHAIN PRECURSOR
GDB:568494	21q22.1 21q22.11	21q22.1 21q22.11			IFNAR2 interferon (alpha, beta and omega) receptor 2 Hs.86938 IFNABR
GDB:120522	9p22 9p21	9p22 9p21			IFNB1 Hs.93179 IFNB interferon, beta 1, fibroblast Hs.835 Hs.93171 Hs.93177
GDB:120079	8pter	9qter			IFNB3 interferon, beta 3, fibroblast
GDB:119329	12q14 12q24.1 12q15	12q14 12q24.1 12q15	0.7068		IFNG interferon, gamma Hs.856

GDB:120688	6q23 6q24.1	6q24 6q24.2		IFNGR1 IFNGR interferon gamma receptor 1
GDB:142306	21pter 21q22.1 21q22.11	21qter 21q22.1 21q22.11		IFNGR2 IFNGT1 interferon gamma receptor 2 (interferon gamma transducer 1)
GDB:136367				IFNP11 interferon pseudogene 11
GDB:136368				IFNP12 interferon pseudogene 12
GDB:136369				IFNP20 interferon pseudogene 20
GDB:136370				IFNP23 interferon pseudogene 23
GDB:3855667	9p22	9p22		IFNP24 interferon pseudogene 24
GDB:119330	16pter	16qter		IFNR interferon production regulator
GDB:134207	9p22	9p22		IFNW1 Hs.73010 interferon, omega 1
GDB:136371	9p22	9p22		IFNW15 interferon, omega 15 (pseudogene)
GDB:136372	9p22	9p22		IFNW18 interferon, omega 18 (pseudogene)
GDB:136373	9p22	9p22		IFNW19 interferon, omega 19 (pseudogene)
GDB:136374				IFNW2 interferon, omega 2 (pseudogene)
GDB:136375				IFNW4 interferon, omega 4 (pseudogene)
GDB:136376				IFNW5 interferon, omega 5 (pseudogene)
GDB:136377	9p22	9p22		IFNW9 interferon, omega 9 (pseudogene)
GDB:120748	7p21 7p21	7p15 7p21	0.6606	IL6 interleukin 6 (interferon, beta 2) Hs.93913 IFNB2

EXPERIMENTAL PROTOCOL

Bombardment and selection of transgenic plants: Sterile *Nicotiana tabacum* cv. Petit Havana and LAMD-609 tobacco leaves were bombarded using the Bio-Rad PDS-1000/He biolistic device. The two varieties of bombarded leaves were placed on 5 RMOP medium containing 500 µg/ml and 300 µg/ml spectinomycin, respectively, for two rounds of selection on plates. Subsequently, both tobacco varieties were moved to jars of MSO medium containing 500 µg/ml spectinomycin.

PCR analysis to test stable integration: DNA was extracted from tobacco leaves using Qiagen DNeasy Plant Mini Kit (Qiagen, Valencia, CA). PCR was performed 10 using the Perkin Elmer Gene Amp PCR System 2400 (Perkin Elmer, Chicago, IL). PCR reactions contained template DNA, 1x Taq buffer, 0.5 mM dNTPs, 0.2 mM 3P primer, 0.2 mM 3M primer, 0.05 units/µl Taq Polymerase, and 0.5 mM MgCl₂. Samples were run for 30 cycles as follows: 95°C for 1 min, 65°C for 1 min, and 72°C for 2 min with a 5 min ramp up at 95°C and a 72°C hold for 10 min after cycles 15 complete. PCR products were separated on 1% agarose gels.

Southern blot analysis: Total plant DNA was digested with *Bam*HI and run on a 0.8% agarose gel at 60 V for 3.5 hours. The gel was soaked in 0.25 N HCl for 15 minutes and then rinsed 2x with water. The gel was soaked in transfer buffer (0.4 N NaOH, 1 M NaCl) for 20 minutes and then transferred overnight to a nitrocellulose 20 membrane. The membrane was rinsed twice in 2x SSC (0.3 M NaCl, 0.03 M Sodium citrate), dried on filter paper, and then crosslinked in the GS GeneLinker (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA). The flanking sequence probe was made by digesting pUC-CT vector DNA¹³ with *Bam*HI and *Bgl*II to generate a 0.81 kb probe. The gene specific probe was made by digesting *IFNα2b* with *Eco*RI to generate a 0.75 kb probe. The probes 25 were labeled with ³²P using the ProbeQuant G-50 Micro Columns (Amersham, Arlington Heights, IL). The probes were hybridized with the membranes using Stratagene QUICK-HYB hybridization solution and protocol (Stratagene, La Jolla, CA).

Western blot analysis: Approximately 100 mg of leaf tissue was ground in 30 liquid nitrogen with a mortar and pestle and stored at -80°C. For extraction of proteins, the transgenic leaves were thawed on ice and 200 µl of plant extraction buffer was added and mixed with mechanical pestle (0.1% SDS, 100 mM NaCl, 200 mM Tris-

HCl pH 8.0, 0.05% Tween 20, 400 mM sucrose, 2 mM PMSF). The plant extract was then centrifuged for 5 minutes at 10,000 X g to pellet the plant material. The supernatant containing the extracted protein was transferred to a fresh tube and an aliquot was taken out, combined with sample loading buffer, boiled, and then run on 5 15% SDS-PAGE gels for one hour at 80 V, then 3.5 hours at 150 V. Gels were transferred overnight at 10 V to nitrocellulose membrane. The membrane was blocked with PTM (1x PBS, 0.05% Tween 20, and 3% dry milk). IFN α 2b was detected with 10 Mouse Anti-Human Interferon α monoclonal antibody. Secondary antibody used was goat anti-mouse IgG conjugated to horseradish peroxidase (American Qualex Antibodies, A106PN). The interferon standard was PEG-IntronTM, which had a molecular weight of 32 kDa because polyethylene glycol (PEG) is attached to the INF α 2b to increase the drug's half-life in the bloodstream.

All references contained herein, and listed in the reference section are fully incorporated by reference into this application.

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